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geria; Truth to Seed of Eastern and African Varieties of *Vitis vinifera*."

D. W. MAY, Porto Rico: "Temperate Zone Plants in the Tropics."

D. MORRIS, Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies: "Acclimatization of Economic and other Plants in the West Indies."

H. L. HUTT, Guelph, Canada: "Cooperative Testing to ascertain Hardiness in Fruits."

T. V. MUNSON, Texas: "Resistance to Cold, Heat, Wet, Drought, Soil, etc., in Grapes."

SAMUEL B. GREEN, Ohio: "Developing Hardy Fruits for the North Mississippi Valley."

U. P. HEDRICK, Geneva, N. Y.: "Hardiness of the Peach."

O. M. MORRIS, Oklahoma: "Hardiness of Apples."

W. S. THORNBERRY, Washington: "Fruits and Trees in the Northwest."

B. C. BUFFUM, Wyoming: "Hardiness and Acclimatization of Alfalfa."

S. FRASER, Geneseo, N. Y.: "Some Work with Timothy and Awnless Brome Grasses."

ANTHONY U. MORRELL, Minnesota: "Hardiness of Ornamental Plants in the Middle Northwest."

L. H. PAMMEL, Iowa: "Studies on the Acclimatization of Plants in the Prairie Regions."

JENS JENSEN, Chicago, Ill.: "Observations in the Region at the Head of Lake Michigan."

WALKER H. EVANS, U. S. Department of Agriculture: "Experiments in Plant Acclimatization in Alaska."

D. F. FRANCESCHI, Santa Barbara, Cal.: "Fifteen Years' Experience in Southern California."

ANDREW J. SOULE, Blacksburg, Va.: "Some Experiences with Field Crops in Virginia."

GEO. V. NASH, New York Botanical Garden: "Observations on Hardiness of Plants cultivated at the New York Botanical Garden."

W. TRELEASE, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.: "Some Anomalous Observations in St. Louis."

J. E. HIGGINS, Hawaii: "Problems of Hawaii."

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

THE return giving the accounts of the British Museum, the number of visitors, and the progress made in arranging and adding to the collections for the year ended March 31 last, has been issued. Sir E. Maunde Thompson, director, is quoted in the London *Times*. "It is a matter for regret that a further decline in the number of visits to the Museum

has to be recorded for the year 1906. The total number was 691,950, a falling off of nearly 122,000 from the number in 1905. Nor has the decline been confined to week-day visits, as it was in the previous year. The 57,738 visits on Sundays were less by 4,269 than those in 1905. We must go back to the year 1900, with its 689,249 visits, before finding a total to compare with that of the year 1906. At the same time, it is an indication of a steady growth of intelligent interest in the collections that, while the numbers of visits decrease, the sale of guide-books generally tends to increase. The number of visits of students to the reading-room has also been reduced by 2,000, the total for the year being 212,997, as against 214,940 in 1905. The daily average was 702. The average number of persons in the room, counted at the later hours of the afternoon, were: 4 P.M., 349; 5 P.M., 256; 6 P.M., 172; 6:30 P.M., 119. The number of visits of students to particular departments in 1906 was 55,513, as against 57,557 in 1905. The number of visits to the newspaper-room decreased by 2,000; while, as regards other fluctuations, there were 1,200 fewer visits in the sculpture galleries, but 800 more in the department of manuscripts and nearly 1,100 more in the department of British and medieval antiquities."

SIR E. RAY LANKESTER, the director of the Natural History Museum, says in his report that the total number of visits recorded as having been made to the museum by the public during the year 1906 was 472,557, compared with 566,313 in 1905. This number included 61,151 visitors on Sunday afternoons, as against 70,084 in the previous year. The average daily attendance for all open days was 1,301.8; for week-days only, 1,322.8; and for Sunday afternoons, 1,176. He records presents to the number of 2,057, compared with 2,092 in 1905, the principal donors being the Government of India (collections of Tibetan insects), the Duke of Bedford (zoological specimens from Japan and Korea), Mr. C. D. Rudd (specimens in continuation of his systematic survey of South African fauna), and Mr. W. E. Balston (natural history specimens from Western Australia).